

## **Amendments**

### ***Amendments to the Claims***

Applicant has amended the claims to more particularly point out what Applicant regards as the invention. Specifically, the invention as claimed loads a user interface (UI) from a remote source. Furthermore, the remote source is coupled to a remote network to provide the user interface to a plurality of local networks. No new matter has been added as a result of these amendments.

## **REMARKS**

### **Rejections**

#### ***Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)***

#### **Claims 1, 3-6, 9, 10, 29, 31-34, 37 and 38**

Claims 1, 3-6, 9, 10, 29, 31-34, 37 and 38 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Humpleman et. al., U.S. Patent No. 6,603,488. Applicant respectfully submits that Applicant's invention as claimed in claims 1, 3-11, 13-25, 27-29 and 31-38 is not anticipated by Humpleman.

The Examiner states that Humpleman teaches remotely loading a UI from a remote source. However, Humpleman only discloses that a first device loads a UI from a second device where both devices are directly connected to a local network and does not teach or suggest loading a UI from a non-local source. In contrast, in claims 1 and 29, Applicant claims loading a UI from a remote source, where the remote source is coupled to a remote network to provide the user interface to a plurality of local networks.

In addition, the Examiner asserts Humpleman discloses loading a UI from a non-local source because the control device can receive a macro over the Internet. Applicant respectfully submits the Examiner has incorrectly interpreted Humpleman. Humpleman discloses that a control device accesses a macro that is saved on the home device, not the Internet. Thus, Humpleman discloses loading a UI from a local source, not from a remote source as claimed.

Finally, the Examiner asserts in support of his position that the devices in Humpleman's system are linked to their own home page, which is stored on a non-local source. However, Humpleman only discloses that each home device has a home page, but does not disclose that the home pages are located on a remote source. Therefore, Humpleman does not teach or suggest the claimed element of loading a UI from a source remote from the local network.

Because Humpleman does not teach each and every claim limitation, Humpleman cannot be properly interpreted as anticipating Applicant's invention as claimed in claims 1 and 29 and the claims that depend on them. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the invention as claimed in claims 1, 3-6, 9, 10, 29, 31-34, 37 and 38 is not anticipated by Humpleman under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) and respectfully requests the withdrawal of the rejection of the claims.

***Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103***

**Claims 7, 8, 11, 13-25, 27, 28, 35 and 36**

Claims 7, 8, 11, 13-25, 27, 28, 35 and 36 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Humpleman in view of Kavensky et. al, US Patent No. 6,300,947. Kavensky qualifies as prior art only under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) because it issued after Applicant's effective filing date. Applicant does not admit that Kavensky is prior art and reserves the right to swear behind the reference at a later date. Nonetheless, Applicant respectfully submits that the combination does not teach each and every element of the invention as claimed in claims 7, 8, 11, 13-25, 27, 28, 35 and 36.

Kavensky discloses providing a web page for varying types of display sizes. A web page adaptor module determines if the requested web page can be adequately displayed. If not, the web page adaptor module searches for a suitable replacement web page.

Applicant claims in claims 7, 8, 11, 13-25, 27, 28, 35 and 36 loading a basic operative UI for the device if a particular UI is not found. The Examiner admits that Humpleman does not teach this limitation and relies on Kavensky as disclosing the element. However, Kavensky discloses searching for a suitable replacement web page that can be adequately displayed but does not teach or suggest loading a basic operative

device UI. In contrast, Applicant claims loading a basic operative UI for a device if the UI is not found. Therefore, Kavensky does not teach or suggest the claimed element of loading a basic operative UI for the device if a particular UI is not found.

Because Kavensky does not teach or suggest the claimed element the Examiner admits is missing in Humpleman, the combination cannot be properly interpreted as disclosing each and every claimed limitation. Therefore the combination of Humpleman and Kavensky cannot render as obvious Applicant's invention as claimed in claims 7, 8, 11, 13-25, 27, 28, 35 and 36 and Applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combination.

### **Claims 2 and 30**

Claims 2 and 30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Humpleman in view of Ramachandran et. al, US Patent No. 6,631,351. Applicant respectfully submits that the combination does not teach each and every element of the invention as claimed in claims 2 and 30. Claims 2 and 30 depend from claims 1 and 29, respectively. Because Humpleman does not teach or suggest loading a UI from a remote source coupled to a remote network to provide the user interface to a plurality of local networks, Ramachandran must disclose at the least the missing elements from the independent claims in order to have a proper *prima facie* case for the dependent claims. However, Ramachandran is directed towards toys that communicate wirelessly and contains no disclosure teaching or suggesting a UI as claimed. Thus, the combination cannot render obvious Applicant's invention as claimed in claims 1 and 29, and claims 2 and 30 that depend from them. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of the rejection of the claims 2 and 30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combination.

### **Claims 12 and 26**

Claims 12 and 26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Humpleman in view of Ramachandran and Kavensky. Applicant respectfully submits that the combination does not teach each and every element of the invention as claimed in claims 12 and 26. Claims 12 and 26 depend on claims 11 and 19, respectively. The Examiner admits Humpleman does teach nor suggest teach or suggest loading a basic

operative UI for the device if the particular user interface is not found as claimed in claims 11 and 19. Because Kavensky does not teach or suggest this claimed limitation, Ramachandran must disclose at the least the missing elements from the independent claims in order to have a proper *prima facie* case for the dependent claims. However, as Ramachandran does not teach or suggest a UI, the combination cannot render obvious Applicant's invention as claimed in claims 11 and 19, and claims 12 and 26 that depend from them. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of the rejection of the claims 12 and 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combination.

### **SUMMARY**

Claims 1-38 are currently pending. In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims are in condition for allowance. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the application and allowance of the pending claims.

If the Examiner determines the prompt allowance of these claims could be facilitated by a telephone conference, the Examiner is invited to contact Eric Replogle at (408) 720-3455.

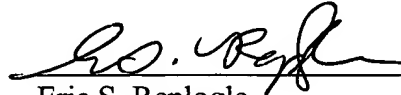
**Deposit Account Authorization**

Authorization is hereby given to charge our Deposit Account No. 02-2666 for any charges that may be due. Furthermore, if an extension is required, then Applicant hereby requests such extension.

Respectfully submitted,

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